

He Succumbs to Heart Attack at 56

Death of Macleod Jolts Conservatives

Cross Sharpens Economic Crisis Faced by Heath

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 21 (NYT).—The Minister Edward Heath, 56, died of a heart attack today, a month in office, was routed today with the news of finding a suitable successor to Iain Macleod as chancellor of the exchequer at one of particularly acute economic problems.

Macleod died of a heart attack last night at the age of 56. His position was comparable to that of the U.S. secretary of the treasury. There is no obvious successor.

Speculation centers on Reginald Maudling, former chancellor and now home secretary. Anthony Barber, British negotiator with the European Economic Community, Keith Joseph, secretary of state for social services, and Sir John Boyd-Carpenter, prominent member of Parliament outside the cabinet, are also mentioned.

Heath's government is the most powerful position he has held since he became prime minister. He has set out to impose a new order of government, but the importance of his position is indicated by the fact that his official residence is at No. 10 Downing Street, adjacent to the prime minister's residence.

He is the chancellor who will be expected to fulfill the Conservative government's major



Iain Macleod



Reginald Maudling

Chancellor Was A Modernizer Of Tory Party

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, July 21 (NYT).—Iain Macleod, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), died of a heart attack last night at his official residence, 11 Downing Street, 56.

Mr. Macleod underwent an operation for acute appendicitis on July 8. It had been assumed that he was making a normal recovery.

One of the most respected officials in the Conservative party, he had held several ministerial posts in Tory governments. He had also been majority leader of the House of Commons and a joint chairman of the party organization.

When the Conservatives won the general election of June 18, Prime Minister Edward Heath appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, the most important office he had held.

From 1963 to 1968 Mr. Macleod was editor of the political and literary weekly Spectator, a magazine in the liberal-radical tradition. He was always regarded as an "enlightened" member of his party and did much to free modern Conservatism from its image as the reactionary party of the bosses.

When he became chancellor of the exchequer a month ago, Mr. Macleod began an intensive review of Britain's economic situation. His party was committed to a policy of

Captured Israeli Flier Is American, Egyptian Cabinet Minister Charges

CAIRO, July 21 (NYT).—Egyptian Information Minister Mohamed Heikal said tonight that one of the Israeli pilots, Egypt has captured is an American.

The semi-official Egyptian Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Heikal as saying on Cairo television that the flier arrived in Israel in 1967 along with other American Jews who went there before the war.

He said there are now about 20,000 American Jews in Israel of military-conscription age.

Israel today denied that Egypt has captured one of its pilots with dual American-Israeli citizenship, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.

The Israeli Embassy in Washington today conceded that an American-born pilot was a prisoner in Egypt but said he had been an

Libya Seizes All Properties Owned by Italians and Jews

BEIRUT, July 21 (NYT).—The Lebanese government seized the property today of Italians and Jews in the country. The Italians are to get no compensation, while the Jews will receive government bonds payable over 15 years.

Premier Moammar Kadhafi went on Tripoli Radio to announce the measures against Italians, who have also been denied all work opportunities. Government departments and private businesses have been warned against hiring Italians without first checking with the Ministry of Interior.

Col. Kadhafi said that the Italians had "usurped" the property from the Libyans "during the tyrannical and fascist Italian colonization of Libya." However, he assured the 40,000 Italians that no harm would come to them and that their safety was guaranteed by the state.

Members of the Italian community in Libya run the best restaurants, own some of the best shops and many of them own

Spanish Police Open Fire on Granada Strikers, Killing 3

ANADA, Spain, July 21 (NYT).—Police opened fire on more than 2,000 rock-throwing construction workers today, killing three and wounding six in the worst clash since the civil war.

The five-minute clash took place on the outskirts of this southern Spanish city.

About 400 construction workers in Granada strayed away from work today. Witnesses said they marched to the job and demanded 100 others to join them. An estimated 500 then began protesting outside labor headquarters.

The clash was unnoticed in the center of Granada, where thousands of tourists congregated.



THE START—Britain's chief negotiator Anthony Barber (left) and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann shake hands at the opening yesterday in Brussels of membership negotiations between Britain and the European Economic Community.

Britain, '6' Find Going Difficult

Procedure Method Proving a Problem

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, July 21.—After seven years of frustration, Britain sat down at the negotiating table with the Common Market today for the first working session of talks to enlarge the European Economic Community.

The brief afternoon session that started in the midst of a Belgian Independence Day military parade, lasted long into the night and was punctuated by the sound of fireworks outside. Inside, the British got a taste of what awaits them during the expected 18 months of difficult negotiations.

The first working day of negotiations to enlarge the Common Market got started up over who was to do the negotiating and who wasn't.

The two sides met tonight to decide on the procedure they hope will eventually get Britain in. But they did have difficulty agreeing whether the bulk of the work should be assigned to the Common Market Commission or, as the British proposed, to special working groups.

Technical difficulties aside, the British felt, following their opening statement today, that they had satisfied the Six by proclaiming their belief in and acceptance of the complicated common agricultural policy.

Set to Adopt It

British negotiator Anthony Barber said that Britain accepted the agricultural policy not only in principle, but was prepared to adopt it. The British had been criticized following their declaration in Luxembourg three weeks ago for being too critical of agriculture.

The British called their statement today their strongest yet in support of the common agricultural policy, which will be the most difficult of all the problems to negotiate. The Six greeted the statement with approval.

But following that acceptance, the British raised some special points, and those points got much of the attention from the Six.

The special points included transitional periods to deal with the "mutual problems" that would be created by enlarging the community. For Britain, these problems included considerations for Commonwealth countries, especially New Zealand, with its dairy exports, and the Caribbean sugar countries.

Other transitional arrangements would have to be found to deal with special British farming problems, the developing Commonwealth countries and some non-developing Commonwealth countries with close ties to Britain, such as India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The British also proposed a 12-month period for the adoption of the common agricultural policy.

Troops Not Yet Called In

Food Prices Rising in Britain As Dock Strike Inquiry Opens

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 21 (NYT).—Britain, a country that produces only half the food it eats, felt the sharp impact today of the nationwide dock strike.

Prices of apples, oranges, bananas and grapefruit rose. Some cuts of imported beef, now quickly disappearing from the market, increased as much as 25 cents a pound.

With food prices rising—and the intelligence of a cabinet minister—the dockworkers' strike for more overtime pay and a better minimum wage and less arduous working conditions.

The all-round dockers' requires the intelligence of a cabinet minister, the mechanical knowledge and resources of a skilled engineer and the agility and quick-wittedness of a ring-tailed monkey. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, said, echoing a well-known dockers' leader in Liverpool, Jimmy Sexton.

Wide Fluctuations

"Although average earnings rank among the more highly paid of industrial workers, there are wide fluctuations between man and man and day by day and week by week," the labor leader went on. "This denies them easy access to house mortgages, for example, and in that respect makes them second-class citizens."

A key to the dispute involves an argument over the basic rate of pay, which the dockers want increased from \$26.40 to \$48. The basic rate is used to determine overtime and bonus earnings. Weekly wages at the docks average

Driver's Licenses Burned as Part of Ecological Protest

OAKLAND, Calif., July 21 (Reuters).—Ten anti-car demonstrators, taking their cue from protests against the Vietnam War, ceremonially burned their driver's licenses yesterday in front of the Department of Motor Vehicles here.

"I'm going to give it up because it's a license to kill," said a 21-year-old girl member of the group called Berkeley Ecology Action.

split from the Commonwealth if Britain goes ahead with arms sales.

Another Labor lawmaker, James Johnson, demanded that Mr. Heath, who plans to meet with Commonwealth leaders prior to the Singapore meeting, scheduled for next January, visit Africa to explain his actions to Commonwealth governments.

In the House of Lords, Labor leader Lord Shackleton, said the confusion was greater than "any since Suez."

"The government have only themselves to blame," he said. "Since they came into office they..."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Heath Letter Said to Confirm Plans for Sales of Arms

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson demanded in the House of Commons that Prime Minister Edward Heath's government publish a letter sent to leaders of Commonwealth countries on proposed arms sales to South Africa.

Mr. Wilson asked for publication so members of Parliament could see if the policies outlined in the letter, written by Mr. Heath, jibed with statements made in Commons by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary.

Letter's Contents Reported

Sir Alec insisted yesterday that no final decision on arms sales had been taken. Mr. Heath's letter, made public early today by the Associated Press, said the government's policy had been decided.

"Since it is available to be read in New York," asked Mr. Wilson, "ought it not to be available for MPs before the debate?"

Mr. Heath replied, "No. It is impossible to carry on consultations with heads of governments if, at a later date, one is to publish the correspondence."

Labourite William Hamilton said the Commonwealth was in danger of disintegration over the Tory plan to lift the arms ban on South Africa.

Tanzania has indicated it will only 14 understrength divisions thinly spread along the border. Now there are 35 confirmed divisions, as many as eight that are not confirmed, three artillery divisions, and ten to 15 less well armed infantry and mechanized divisions that make up a rear area reserve, they say.

A massive airlift, such as was employed in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, could mass upward of 80 divisions on the line within a few weeks, it is estimated.

Based on evidence such as this, some analysts warn against the assumption that Russia would under no circumstances consider either a "surgical strike" to destroy China's budding nuclear-weapon capability, or a more extensive thrust at Peking aimed not at occupying China, but at installing a more amenable regime there.

While not precluding this possibility, most Western specialists on Chinese and Russian affairs strongly doubt that would happen without a major provocation. While Russia could destroy China's nuclear installations, this would only delay the inevitable, some analysts note, while it would earn the

Saigon Halts Use of 'Cages' Until Hygiene Units Are Added

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, July 21 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it has suspended the use of so-called tiger cages at its prison on Con Son Island pending unspecified improvements.

In a communiqué issued from the office of Premier Tran Thien Kham, the government said the

section of the prison housing the small concrete cells with overhead bars in what was called the "disciplinary" quarter would be immediately overhauled to provide adequate hygiene facilities for the prisoners, although the latter are classified as undisciplined elements in the center.

Government spokesmen could provide no specific details on what improvements would be made in the cells. Conditions under which prisoners were held in them were described by two visiting U.S. congressmen recently as "inhuman."

The communiqué said use of the "disciplinary quarter" would be "terminated from now on" but spokesmen said this meant the cages would not be used until improvements were completed.

The communiqué made no reference to the visit on July 2 of the congressmen and two other Americans whose disclosure sparked a controversy in the United States.

One government spokesman said that the less than 500 prisoners held in the cages were removed today to regular cells within the prison. This move was presumably made possible by the removal last week of 500 other prisoners from the island, located 140 miles southeast of Saigon, to the mainland where they were to be released.

The removal reduced to about 8,500 the number of prisoners on Con Son Island.

The communiqué followed the completion of inspections of the tiger cages by two delegations of Saigon officials last week. It said in part:

"It must be noted that the fact that there is a special disciplinary quarter within the camp is not unusual. Prison camps in advanced countries also are provided with such special disciplinary quarters."

Russia Versus China Along Their 4,500-Mile Border

Soviet Tactical Nuclear Weapons Are Deployed

By William Beecher

HONG KONG (NYT).—The Soviet Union and Communist China, nervously eyeing one another along a rugged 4,500-mile disputed border, have taken a number of dramatic steps to prepare against a war that most Western experts believe neither of them wants.

According to intelligence specialists in Washington and Hong Kong, the steps, some of them quite recent, include the following:

• Deployment of "many hundreds" of tactical nuclear missiles and rockets by the Soviet Union along the contested border, including the first deployment of a new solid-fuel missile known to Western analysts as SS-20. This missile is mounted on a tank chassis, has an estimated range of 500 miles and carries a warhead of over a megaton.

• A Soviet conventional force buildup of at least 35 combat-ready divisions, with a rapid-reinforcement capability of 25 additional divisions.

• Recent construction by China of a new missile-testing complex in the general vicinity of Peking, from which it is expected soon to test-fire a two-stage, liquid-fuel missile as much as 1,500 to 2,000 miles away into western Sinkiang Province. A version of this weapon was employed three months ago to hit a 281-pound satellite in space. Some analysts suggest that China, in an emergency, could fire a handful of such nuclear missiles from the new location as well as from older launch pads in west-central China.

• Over the last year China is believed to have made a five-fold increase to nearly two million men in its armed production and construction, parading military units along the entire northern border. China is also thought to have upgraded the arms and training of border militia units and to have moved several hundred thousand regular army troops to positions closer to, but still to the rear of, these lightly armed frontier units.

• China also has recently

shows no sign of stopping," an intelligence official noted.

Some analysts, stressing the seriousness with which they take the Soviet activity, point out that besides making the first deployment of the potent SS-20 missile along the China front, the Russians have added a fourth company to each of their Prog nuclear rocket battalions in the Far East. In Europe, such battalions have only three companies. The Prog is a tactical rocket with a range of about 30 miles.

Senior Western diplomatic and military analysts point out that for nearly a year the Soviet Union and China have made an effort to avoid provocative military moves in their border area that could lead to a major fight.

But they describe Russia's military buildup as long since having passed the point of merely being able to defend against any Chinese thrust. They say Moscow's military posture in the area provides a clear offensive option, either conventional or nuclear. "And the buildup on the Russian side

They point out also that the Russians have expanded existing border air bases and have constructed "several dozen" new landing strips that remain unoccupied. In a crunch, they say, the latter could be used for a very speedy logistics buildup as well as serving as dispersed emergency strips for jet fighters and bombers.

In 1965 the Soviet Union had

Defenders Holding Out

Reds Attack Training Center Of the Cambodian Army

PHNOM PENH, July 21 (UPI).—Communist units battled today to win control of the Cambodian Army's training center 40 miles northwest of Phnom Penh and ambushed a government relief

Calley Asks Dismissal Of Charges

By Peter Osnes

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—Lawyers for Lt. William L. Calley Jr., in a challenge to the constitutionality of military criminal proceedings, moved yesterday for dismissal of charges that Lt. Calley murdered more than 100 Vietnamese civilians in the village of My Lai.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court here, the lawyers contended that Lt. Calley was entitled to be tried at all for carrying out the "search-and-destroy" policy that they assert has been American practice in Vietnam since at least 1964.

The civil action contends that the Army sent Lt. Calley and his men into the My Lai area, "a stronghold of Viet Cong sympathizers, with orders to kill, search and destroy."

The suit lists nine separate grounds for stopping Lt. Calley's upcoming court-martial, including pre-trial publicity and the fact that Lt. Calley has been held in the Army past the date for his discharge.

District Judge John J. Sirica yesterday gave Lt. Calley's lawyers until Aug. 5 to file a motion seeking postponement of the court-martial scheduled for Aug. 24 at Fort Benning, Ga.

By the same date, government lawyers will file a motion to have the suit dismissed on the grounds that the federal courts lack jurisdiction to interfere with the Calley case until it has been heard by military courts.

A hearing date will be set promptly on both motions. Sources close to Lt. Calley believe that Col. Reid W. Kennedy, who is to preside at the court-martial, will voluntarily postpone the trial until the civil case is decided. That could take months.

Airfield Expanded by Taiwan To Handle Biggest U.S. Planes

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—The Chinese Nationalist government is extending an airfield on Taiwan to handle American B-52 strategic bombers but thus far the United States has not thought it proper to ask why.

The presumption among American officials is that with the enlarged base, the Nationalist government is hopeful that the United States will shift some B-52 bombers from Okinawa to Taiwan and thus indirectly increase the American military commitment to the defense of Taiwan against Communist China.

But the U.S. government, although aware for more than a year of the construction, has not asked the Nationalist government why it is extending and strengthening the runway at the Shingchi Air Base near Taipei to handle B-52 bombers.

The reason offered by State Department officials is that since the Nationalist government is undertaking the project on its own and has not officially informed the United States, it would be improper for this government to ask.

The \$30-million Chinese project was discussed at length by State and Defense Department officials in secret testimony made public yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on foreign commitments headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo.

The testimony, taken last November and heavily censored by the State Department before its publication was permitted, brought an admission from State Department officials that the Chinese Nationalists have been conducting substantially more small-scale military operations against the mainland than the Chinese Communists have against Nationalist-held islands.

State Department and military officials also described how, for the last ten years, the United States has been conducting joint military exercises with Nationalist forces code-named "Forward Thrust."

In the exercises—designed, according to the Defense Department, to train Chinese troops in "unconventional warfare"—special forces are air-dropped behind "enemy lines" to join insurgent forces and then link up with a conventional force landing by sea.

Subcommittee staff members said that, in advance of the hearings, they had been informed by American military officers that the purpose of the exercises was to practice "offensive tactics" against the mainland. But during the hearings, State and Defense Department officials insisted that the exercises were purely defensive and

column moving on the town of Srang to the southwest.

The attack on the Romeas training center began with an intense mortar barrage last night but the defenders resisted through the night and today, a Cambodian military spokesman said.

The relief column was ambushed in a hamlet 1,500 yards from Srang, which is 30 miles from the capital. Several hundred Communists were reported holding out there against a government force.

A spokesman reported earlier that government troops had recaptured an outpost at Srang and cleared the mountain resort at Kirirom, 56 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, in fighting yesterday.

The government of Premier Lon Nol is using the Romeas training center in its attempt to mold an effective army from rag-tag volunteers and draftees. The army is now on both arms and ammunition.

Brig. Gen. Sotheara Vannara, commander of the 2d Military District, said the moves in the Srang and Kirirom areas were part of a Communist effort to seize the area southwest of the capital as an operating base. He said the Communists may attack the big port of Kompong Som (formerly Sihanoukville).

He said the attacks also were mounted for propaganda purposes to show Communist strength, but that they had been unable to hold a single captured town.

Gen. Fernandez put Communist losses at Srang at 20 killed and Cambodian losses at 12 wounded. However, the ambush killed two Cambodian soldiers and wounded six more, sources reported.

In Vietnamese, the armed forces commander in chief Maj. Gen. Quane Rethikoune, said today that the North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao and Cambodian Communists were fighting side by side in Cambodia's border villages and towns. He said in an interview that the North Vietnamese were commanding the mixed groups and playing a major role in the fighting.

In Vung Tau, South Vietnam, President Nguyen Van Thieu said today he would oppose any form of coalition government, neutrality or immediate and unconditional cease-fire. Speaking to graduates at a government training center, Mr. Thieu described as "naïve and stupid" persons in South Vietnam who advocate a coalition government.

Mr. Thieu said the coalition government would be a "disaster" and that he would oppose it. He said the coalition government would be a "disaster" and that he would oppose it.

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WITH THE VIET CONG in South Vietnam—This photograph was acquired by a Japanese news agency from official sources in Hanoi. The caption given with the picture says a woman member of the Viet Cong transport corps is trying to take cover during an air attack by U.S. bombers. She is huddled, foreground, next to an ammunition box she was carrying in South Vietnam's Thua-Thien Province. Photo was taken early this year.

Brandt Cites Snub by CDU With Regret

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 21 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today reacted with exasperation and sorrow to the opposition Christian Democrats' refusal to take part in treaty negotiations with the Soviet Union next week.

The Christian Democrats, who form the largest single bloc in the West German parliament, brusquely rejected yesterday an invitation to assign a member to the 25-man delegation that will accompany Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to Moscow for talks on a non-aggression pact.

Mr. Brandt, in a speech today before the directors of his Social Democratic party, pointed out that the CDU has attacked him incessantly for his alleged failure to consult them about his negotiations with Communist Eastern Europe. Yet, he said, the opposition was now "cutting itself off" from the very participation it had been demanding.

He warned the opposition that it was maneuvering itself into a position where it no longer would be a "credible" and "constructive" partner in maintaining a dialogue about West German foreign affairs.

A caustic note was introduced by the chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers. At a press conference, he pointed to the endorsement Mr. Brandt's policy has received from Bonn's allies in Western Europe and the hopes it has raised about the possibility of European détente.

"The Christian Democrats' attitude leads the government to the conclusion that they do not give positive value to such an improvement," Mr. Ahlers said.

In reply, a Christian Democratic spokesman labeled his remarks malicious. He charged that the government was not offering the opposition an opportunity for genuine participation but was trying to entrap it in an endorsement of the Brandt regime's Eastern policy.

Mr. Brandt's letter, a copy of which was made available to the AP by reliable diplomatic informants who wished to remain anonymous, said in part: "We intend to modify the present practice (of a total ban) only to the extent of being prepared to consider applications for the sale of equipment for maritime defense directly related to the security of the sea routes as provided in the Simonstown Agreements."

"As before we shall ensure under our export licensing system that no arms are exported to South Africa which would assist enforcement of the policy of apartheid."

"I believe that an early and clear statement of our intentions, which we propose to make in the next ten days or so, will help keep in check the wider speculations which have occurred."

The South African government, meanwhile, plunged into the confused situation with a demand for a new and binding British interpretation of the 1955 Simonstown defense pact.

This agreement gave Britain's navy facilities in Simonstown, a base about 25 miles from Cape Town, and provided for cooperation between the two countries in defense of the Cape sea lanes. Tankers carrying Persian Gulf oil to Europe use these routes.

Mr. Papadopoulos is Foreign Minister

ATHENS, July 21 (AP).—Greek Premier Georgios Papadopoulos was sworn in today as foreign minister to fill the post vacated by the death Sunday of Panayiotis Pipinelis.

Mr. Pipinelis was buried earlier today in a funeral in which his coffin was carried on a gun carriage through the streets of Athens.

To take over the foreign ministry, Mr. Papadopoulos divested himself of the ministry of education and promoted Alternate Minister Nikiforos Storis to that post. Mr. Papadopoulos still retains the ministry of defense portfolio.

But weapons experts say it will take at least two or three years after the first ICBM test before China will be able to deploy a small number of operational missiles, and they will be crude ones at that.

In order to present a credible defensive posture while waiting for its nuclear program to ripen, China is currently moving to improve its conventional forces.

It is now producing an estimated 300 to 400 MIG-19 jets a year, along with stepped-up numbers of tanks and artillery pieces.

Troops Not Yet Called In

Prices Rising in British Dockers' Walkout

(Continued from Page 1) to possibly shift perishable goods off the docks—prices climbed steadily today with some shortages developing. There was little panic buying, however.

In the Covent Garden market, Spanish plums rose six cents a pound over last week. Grapefruit rose a penny over yesterday—with a four-cent rise outside London.

"The staff from Italy and France is coming through by rail and we haven't got too many problems there," said Anthony Booth, a fruit retailer near Fleet Street. "It's the apples from South Africa, the fruit from New Zealand, the bananas from South America that's a cause of concern."

Mr. Booth said that one day before the strike one pound of apples cost 26 cents on the wholesale market. Today, the price reached 28 cents.

Nearly three thousand tons of bananas, now aboard two ships in South Wales, are now scheduled to be dumped into the sea unless the bananas are unloaded by Friday at the latest. About one million apples, waiting to be unloaded from ships' holds, are also threatened.

Meat prices rose sporadically—with supplies of Argentine chilled beef expected to last only until Thursday. Lamb and pork supplies were plentiful, however.

Crewmen Make Claims LONDON, July 21 (Reuters).—A new pay claim by crews of British ships today added to the worries of shipowners, many of whose vessels are already lying idle because of the dockers' strike.

Shortly after the official inquiry opened into the dockers' strike, the National Union of Seamen submitted to their employers a claim for a substantial pay increase.

Only a few weeks ago the seamen, who crew Britain's ships, negotiated a 20 percent increase, giving each of them about \$12 a week more pay.

Now they want a further installment—believed to be about another 30 percent.

The employers told them today the claim was premature, but have agreed to the National Maritime Board looking into the facts.

There is no suggestion of any immediate punitive action by the seamen, whose last strike in 1966 led the then Labor government to declare a state of emergency—the same action taken by the present government because of the dockers' strike.

British Solidarity COPENHAGEN, July 21 (Reuters).—Dockers here today refused to unload a cargo destined for British ports.

In a move to back striking British dockers, they refused to handle goods from the Danish East Asiatic Company ship Sinaloa, originally addressed to British ports but redirected to Copenhagen.

The amount involved was estimated at about 400 to 500 tons of mixed cargo, including bales of paper and cars from the United States and Canada.

Finn Replaces Bull UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 21 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Eino Sillanpaa of Finland was appointed today to succeed Lt. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway as chief of staff of the United Nations truce supervision organization in the Middle East. Gen. Sillanpaa served as Gen. Bull's deputy.

Pravda Denies Soviet Threat Against Integrity of Israel By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda today denied that the Soviet Union has hostile designs on Israel's integrity and affirmed that Moscow supports the right of every Middle Eastern state—including Israel—to full national independence.

Noting that the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet last week declared that every Middle East state has this right, Pravda said, "This shows the absurdity of the allegations that the Soviet Union threatens the Israeli state."

A commentary by Igor Belyayev, the paper's Middle Eastern specialist, also said that Soviet military aid to Arab states is aimed at strengthening Arab defenses and not endangering Israeli security, as charged by Israeli and some Western public figures.

Egypt and Russia Said to See Arab Support for Peace

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, July 21 (UPI).—Arab diplomats say that since President Gamal Abdel Nasser's return three days ago from his 15-day visit to Moscow, lines have been rapidly forming among Arab states between proponents and opponents of a political settlement with Israel.

The diplomats say their information from Moscow and Cairo indicates that the Soviet Union will now urge the United States to put pressure on Israel to reduce or halt bombing in the Suez Canal area. If that should succeed, they understand, the Egyptians would allow an unofficial cease-fire to go into effect.

With these possibilities in mind, the diplomats reported, Mr. Nasser is now moving to win support of the rest of the Arab world for a scaling down of violence that would lead to a cease-fire and eventually to a political settlement.

Response to Proposal These developments, in the diplomats' opinion, were the effective Egyptian and Soviet response to the new U.S. proposal for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Middle East News Agency has reported that the formal Egyptian reply will be sent after Cairo has consulted Jordan and Syria. The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, whose forthcoming visit to Amman has already been announced, is expected to go on to Damascus to assure the Syrians that any settlement would have to include return of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights to Syria.

The point is important because the American plan is known to have omitted any mention of the Golan Heights, and the Syrians are probably the most adamantly opposed to political settlement of all the Arab states. In publishing the joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué after Mr. Nasser's visit, the Syrian press went so far as to omit any mention of the section affirming support of a settlement in line with the United Nations Security Council resolution of November, 1967.

According to the diplomats, Cairo will also press Iraq, whose opposition to a settlement has been only slightly less extreme than that of Syria, to accept a cease-fire. In both Syria and Iraq, the Soviet Union will actively back the Egyptian line, they said.

The diplomats said the Egyptian-Soviet campaign for Arab support of their policy was foreshadowed by a line in the joint communiqué ending the Nasser visit, which called for a closing of Arab ranks. Such an appeal is extraordinary, they said, in a communiqué involving a non-Arab state.

But neither the Egyptians nor the Russians are likely to have much success in persuading the Palestinian commando organizations to fall in line. "These groups demand 'liberation' of the whole of Palestine, not merely regaining territories occupied by Israel in the 1948 war," they said.

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Israel should start allocating funds for an escrow account to compensate Arab refugees for loss of their land in Palestine as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. "The feeling of the Palestinians that they have unjustly lost their homes and property is perhaps the most important single source of tension and conflict in the Middle East," he said. "A unilateral act of Israel recognizing that fact could be the greatest single step toward peace."

Before any negotiations begin, the Arab governments should "accept responsibility for acts of aggression committed from bases" in their territories and thereby assume responsibility for the terrorism of Palestinian commando groups.

As part of an ultimate peace settlement, Israel as well as the Arab states "should be willing to accept the presence of United Nations forces on their territories," although Israel has not agreed to this in the past. Their removal should be under the control of UN agencies, not individual governments, in order to prevent a repetition of Egypt's demand in 1967 that UN peacekeeping forces leave its territory.

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sanctions against Israel, in a speech on that day, proposed a defensive posture. Among other Arab states, diplomats saw the line-up as follows:

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Symington Says U.S. A-Arms

'Next to' Soviet Border

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said the United States has nuclear weapons stationed "right next to" Soviet borders.

Sen. Symington, an expert on nuclear security affairs and a secretary of the Air Force, made the statement in testimony before the Senate subcommittee on international relations, which he chaired.

He did not say whether the weapons were on the ground or they were for tactical or strategic missions.

S. Is Urged to Use Arms of Its Allies

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., proposed yesterday that the United States might save money by developing and using arms and relying on similar arms produced by U.S. allies.

Foster, Director of Defense Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, declined to name any specific projects that might be carried out in favor of foreign ones. But he said they probably would involve all weapons. This could range from artillery to airplanes.

He said, in a period of such fiscal stringency, it makes sense not to develop competing weapons systems in this country, several of which are being developed by our allies.

He said the idea is to develop them together, successfully.

Foster spoke at an Overseas Club luncheon and departmental meeting by asking that remarks be on the record.

NATO Allies

Specifically mentioning the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said Japan, Australia, and others.

Mr. Foster said, "In the last years these nations have worked very hard and closely with us to improve their research and development capabilities.

Many of them now are quite comparable to us, and in a few some of these nations have been in development that are ahead of those that we already have.

He said U.S. allies in the past have had some kind of budgetary problems. The United States feels in future they may wish to use U.S. weapons rather than develop their own to save money.

He provides an opportunity for the United States, he said, "if it terminates this development, it is to put an end to it."

He said, "Don't let it limp along. And, instead, rely on the development that is going along in the allied countries.

This doesn't mean sending U.S. arms abroad. What it means is to send and trust on their ability to develop satisfactory weapons systems."

Washington Hoist With Own Petard, Says Educator on Explosive Issue

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—An official of the University of Missouri's freedom of information center has complained that the U.S. agency has been searching library records to see who is borrowing books on making explosives, while another agency is selling such information for 40 cents.

Samuel J. Archibald, head of the center's Washington office, voiced his objections in a July 11 letter to Harold A. Serr, director of the alcohol, tobacco and firearms division of the Internal Revenue Service. The service acknowledged earlier this month that its agents had checked some libraries to see who had checked out books on explosives.

Mr. Archibald said that the U.S. Bureau of Mines was publishing a pamphlet, sold for 40 cents to anyone who asks for it, that even gives the formula for making a simple explosive out of fuel oil and ammonium nitrate, which is a readily available fertilizing material.

"I am certainly not suggesting that you assign your highly qualified investigators to track down purchasers of the government pamphlet on explosives," he said. "I am suggesting that the bureau of the administration of the Gun Control Act of 1968 is emphasized by wasting time investigating library users when the federal government itself is a major source for information on uses of explosives."

Vienna Phase of SALT Talks To Last at Least Until August

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, July 21 (UPI)—The Vienna phase of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) between the Soviet Union and the United States is now certain to last at least until early August, and both sides are hopeful that "something positive" will emerge before the talks end.

The meeting today, the 26th since the start of the talks here April 16, was taken up by other presentations made by Edward C. Smith and Vladimir S. Myronov, the two chief negotiators.

The half-hour formal session was followed, as has become the custom, by an informal meeting that also lasted 30 minutes.

Summing up the progress of the talks so far, delegation sources said, two sides have reached the point where they understand each other's areas of agreement and

Nixon to Visit Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—President Nixon announced today that he will visit Mexico early September. Mr. Nixon is expected to meet Mexican President Luis Echeverria, who will take office Dec. 2.



WHAT IS IT?—An ant's head, obviously. It has been enlarged 140 times by a new scanning electron microscope, or SEM, devised by the General Electric Research and Development Center at Schenectady, N.Y. SEM, according to the company, offers the scientist or engineer both high magnification and remarkable depth of focus, a combination of characteristics not attainable with optical or transmission electron microscopes. More practical subjects of SEM are flaws in circuits and metals.

SST Foes Demand Tough Law Banning Sonic Boom in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Stanford University Graduate School of Business put little stock in promises, including President Nixon's, of no continental sonic booms.

"They state that no annoying overland flights are contemplated," he told a news conference, "but they refuse to cooperate when meaningful noise legislation is proposed."

The demand drew a quick reply from William McManis, supervisor of the Federal Aviation Administration's Department of Transportation. He said such a law was not needed and would "toss" the role of a regulating agency.

The agency involved is the Federal Aviation Agency. In the Federal Register of April 16, it proposed a rule that no civil aircraft may exceed the speed of sound over the United States except for "research and development" flights approved by the FAA administrator.

Speaking for the coalition against the SST-24 groups including the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and the United Auto Workers—Sari M. Ruppenthal of the

"I don't know. I really don't know. That's not my business and I don't get into that," the general replied.

Sen. Symington then asked Gen. Ciolekiewicz what they have to put on the table. "We are not an aggressive nation," he said. "We are so apprehensive about their putting their weapons so close to us."

"Well, I feel that it is all a matter of intention," Gen. Ciolekiewicz answered. "I feel deeply in my heart and I know that I have the intention of starting a war. We are not an aggressive nation."

Sen. Symington: "We have weapons in countries not a foot from the Soviet Union. Do you think that is right?"

Gen. Ciolekiewicz: "I really feel that there is a difference, the difference being that ours are defensive, purely defensive."

Sen. Symington: "You mean we put weapons right to their border defensively, but object to them putting weapons 90 miles from our border because it is an offensive act? If you were in the Kremlin, a member of the Russian Soviet general staff, would you look at it as a defensive action?"

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House Panel Scolds CBS On Haiti Plot

Deplores Relations With Invasion Group

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—A House investigating panel scolded the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday for careless association with a Latin refugee group plotting an invasion of Haiti, but stopped short of recommending any official censure.

CBS issued a simultaneous statement denying any wrongdoing and complaining that the panel's investigation was "unfair."

The report, issued by the investigation subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, apparently closed a year-long investigation of the network's activities in connection with a group of Cuban and Haitian exiles who hatched a 1968 plot to invade Haiti and overthrow dictator Francois Duvalier.

The plotting, most of which took place in Florida, fell through and some of the leaders were convicted of violating U.S. neutrality and arms laws.

CBS collected extensive documentary television film footage of the invasion preparations in anticipation of a news coup if it amounted to anything, but none of the film was ever broadcast.

In its majority report, the subcommittee concluded "the CBS news organization... displayed a shocking indifference to the real possibility that their organization and funds were being made use of to further illegal activities."

It also charged that the network "proceeded in a reckless attempt to capture the hoped-for film and did so with no regard for their accuracy or legality."

CBS complained that most of the subcommittee's inquiry was conducted in secret without the network having a chance to defend itself.

Kidnap Victim's Body Is Found

LANSING, Mich., July 21 (AP)—The body of a 16-year-old girl kidnapped July 9 during a \$64 gift shop robbery, was found in a secluded area of central Michigan yesterday.

The body was identified as that of blonde Laurie Murningham, daughter of former Lansing Mayor Max Murningham. The girl had not been seen since a gunman forced her to accompany him from the gift shop in Lansing at which she worked.

There was no immediate report on the cause or time of death.

Use of National Guard Weighed

2d Student Slain in Rioting At Kansas State University

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 21 (AP)—One young man was shot to death, another was wounded in the leg, and a policeman was injured last night in a confrontation between a crowd of youths and police near the University of Kansas, witnesses said.

City and county officials called on the governor today to send additional law enforcement personnel here to prevent further violence in this college town where two youths have been fatally shot in the past five days.

City Manager Buford Watson said it would be up to Gov. Robert D. Dole to decide whether to send in Kansas highway patrolmen or the National Guard.

"The situation is very tense and very serious," Mr. Watson said, after a 2 1/2-hour session with other city and county officials and representatives of the National Guard and the highway patrol.

Later today, Gov. Dole ordered 25 Kansas highway patrolmen into the Lawrence area.

The governor also issued a "proclamation of emergency" which restricts the "possession, sale, carrying and use of firearms and other dangerous weapons" and restricts the sale of gasoline except into motor vehicles.

Freshman Killed

Killed during a disturbance a block from the main campus gate was Harry Nicholas Rice, of Lawrence, Kan., a freshman. Wounded in the disturbance was Merton R. Olds of Topeka, a graduate student enrolled for summer study. Don Dalquist, 26, a police officer, was injured by a thrown brick.

Mr. Watson said that in the shooting incident last night more than one police officer fired his weapon, but it had not been determined how many shots were fired. Authorities have not reported any sniping in the area during the latest disturbance.

"There is no conclusion as to who fired the shot which killed Rice," Mr. Watson said. "It is my understanding that the fellow who was killed was very near where a car was upset."

Crowds of youths, most of them students, have gathered at the scene nightly since a youth was shot to death by police last Thursday night.

There have been numerous attempts to burn down a vacant house at the edge of the campus. Firemen have been heckled when they appeared to put out the blazes.

Police have broken up the gatherings with tear gas the last several nights. Tear gas was used again last night.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Suspect Is Jailed In Chicago Killing

CHICAGO, July 21 (UPI)—Johnnie Veal, 18, walked into Cook County Criminal Court yesterday and surrendered to a charge of murder in the slaying of two police men.

A surprised deputy sheriff snapped handcuffs on his wrists and led him to the Cook County Jail after a brief court appearance.

Mr. Veal, a leader of the Cobra Street gang, was the fourth and final suspect sought in the killings. Three other suspects, including a 14-year-old boy, were arrested Saturday.

Gallup Poll Lindsay Has Surprise Appeal As Democrat Against Nixon

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., July 21.—Republican John Lindsay, Mayor of New York City, shows surprising voter appeal when matched as a Democrat against President Nixon and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in a nation "test election."

In fact, Mr. Lindsay's support in this test is within 7 percentage points of the vote given Democratic Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, who, an earlier Gallup poll showed, was the top Democratic nomination choice of the nation's voters.

In the latest Gallup sampling, Mr. Lindsay wins the vote of 29 percent of registered voters compared to 46 percent for Mr. Nixon and 15 percent for Mr. Wallace. Sen. Muskie receives 36 percent to 43 percent for Mr. Nixon and 13 percent for Mr. Wallace.

In the 1968 mayoralty contest, Mr. Lindsay defeated both his Democratic and Republican opponents by defeating incumbent Mayor John Lindsay.

This achievement has led to discussion about Mr. Lindsay as a possible presidential contender for 1972 on the Democratic ticket.

The political pattern of support for Mr. Lindsay, therefore, is of particular interest. Among Republicans, Mr. Nixon wins by a wide margin. However, Mr. Lindsay runs ahead of Mr. Nixon, 45 to 25 percent, with Democrats.

Here are the questions asked of a sample of 1,105 registered voters from a total sample of 1,513 adults in more than 300 scientifically selected areas between June 19-22:

"If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and John Lindsay were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?" (Sen. Muskie was substituted for Mr. Lindsay in the second question.)

The results follow, nationally and by party affiliation:

Nixon - Lindsay - Wallace (Registered Voters)

National 46 29 15
Democrats 25 45 12
Republicans 80 9 8
Independents 43 27 18

Nixon - Muskie - Wallace (Registered Voters)

Lufthansa

The international airline made in Germany.

A Lufthansa employee hard at work:

As pleasant as it may appear, this man's job is no picnic. Because, as a Lufthansa employee flying on business, he's hard at work sampling food and services (and all the little extras that people have come to expect from Lufthansa). And trying to improve upon them. In the past this man and men like him have made many contributions to the improvement of service. One thought up a plan to speed up cocktail service. One developed a new technique for tapping German draught beer. One even devised a way to guarantee hot, fresh croissants in the morning. They also serve who only sit and eat.

The German Problem Persists

The present West German government has shown a great deal of practical good sense in its Eastern policy. After all, the Hitler war has been over for a quarter of a century; peace treaties have been concluded among most of the contestants, and it is time that the German problem, central to the fate of Europe as a whole, should be at least partially resolved by some kind of official modus vivendi.

It is too much to expect that conclusive agreements could be reached at this time. The division of Germany, if nothing else, would exclude that possibility. But unless West Germany is to devote itself to a policy of *la revanche*, which few Germans and fewer outside that region regard with anything but revulsion, there can be accords on mutual non-aggression pacts.

The opposition to Chancellor Brandt's moves toward understanding with the lands beyond the Elbe cannot be described, except by the Communist press, as revanchist. It springs partly from political opportunism, but even more from a very genuine sense of grievance stemming from the wholesale gobbling of German territory by the Eastern bloc, a raw example of the very kind of "frontier adjustment" that the centennial of the Franco-Prussian War serves to warn against.

This generation of Germans is not likely

to feel any great urge to redress its grievances by force, even if West Germany's allies were less opposed than they are to such a course. But the disservice done to Europe by the annexations in East Prussia and Silesia remain; so does the essentially jerry-built political structure of East Germany.

Even in the face of the example of Czechoslovakia, it is possible to believe that the political polarization represented by East and West Germany could be tempered by time to a point which would essentially remove the chief source of German discontent. This hope—and the lack of any realistic alternative—is what gives the Brandt policy its justification, and makes the Christian Democratic opposition seem not only futile but dangerous. But something is demanded as well from the real authors of that opposition—the heirs of Stalin's greed for territory.

The latter have made some gestures in the direction of conciliating Bonn: they—especially Walter Ulbricht—could do a great deal more. Relaxation of tension in respect to Germany must come from both sides, and with a real understanding of what created the tensions in the first place. Hitler's sins have been visited upon his people. It is to everyone's interest to see to it that history does not say the same concerning those of Stalin.

Harsh Winds From the South

A few weeks ago, it seemed that the Nixon administration was doing well for itself in the Deep South. Reports from the area conveyed the message that the President had the best (from his viewpoint) of all possible situations. Desegregation of the schools was proceeding slowly if not being accepted as a necessary part of life; nonetheless the administration was being regarded not as the agent for desegregation but as the buffer against more sweeping desegregation. The President, Southerners were being told by Sen. Thurmond and others, was with them in spirit but was helpless to stay the rulings of the court and couldn't change the makeup of the court (witness the rejection of Judge Carswell) because of the vindictiveness of Northerners in the Senate. Thus, it seemed that the Southern Strategy of the Republicans was working but without the cost in Northern support that a complete end to desegregation efforts would bring.

Now, all of a sudden, Sen. Thurmond has taken back some of those kind things he said down in the South. The President, the senator would have us believe, has broken his word, has surrounded himself with "liberal and ultra-liberal advisers," is not listening to the "voice of the great majority," and is in danger of losing the 1972 election. That's quite an indictment for a man who has carried a lot of water for the President in the South in the last two years. You would think that to have earned it, the President or his administration would have done something pretty drastic. What they have done, it turns out, is to decide to be ready to enforce court-ordered school desegregation this fall and to withdraw the tax exemption from private schools that are created for the purpose of evading those court orders. While these are substantial blows at the white supremacy doctrine so dear to Sen. Thurmond, they lack any qualities that would allow them to be described rationally by any of the adjectives the senator used—unreasonable, arbitrary and discriminatory.

We don't know what kind of commitment Sen. Thurmond thinks he got from the

President, either in 1968 or subsequently. But if he means what he said on Friday, the senator thought he had a commitment from the President to agree to do nothing about school desegregation except what was explicitly mandated by the courts. One move beyond that, Sen. Thurmond implied, and he and all his followers will abandon Mr. Nixon in 1972. Draw back now, he warned Mr. Nixon, trust us to carry out desegregation measures on our own, and allow us to destroy the public school system. If you don't, we will turn to George Wallace.

That's an effort at political intimidation if we ever saw one and we trust the President will have the courage to tell the senator so. While a combination of Wallace and Thurmond in 1972 would not be particularly desirable from Mr. Nixon's viewpoint, it would be fascinating to see two men, each of whom has run for President and lost, try to decide which one most deserves another crack.

Of course, it may be that Sen. Thurmond doesn't mean all the harsh words he aimed at the administration. He could be out merely to cement his own standing as South Carolina's monument to segregation. And it could be that his harsh words will actually help Mr. Nixon in the North by demonstrating that the Southern Strategy, in all its ramifications, isn't all that Southern after all. The only problem is that this kind of talk is likely to be confusing down in South Carolina after all that Sen. Thurmond has done to try to convince segregationist voters that Mr. Nixon was really on their side. Sen. Thurmond has talked himself into worse boxes than this in the past so perhaps he can talk his way, and Mr. Nixon's, out of this one. In any case, we await with interest the next episode in a story that raises the question of whether the man from the South of yesterday can find happiness as the handmaiden of a President caught between doing what is right and what the most antedivine of his Southern supporters think is expedient.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pipinelis and the Greek Colonels

Panayotis Pipinelis, who died on Saturday night, was the only member of the old class of Greek politicians who gave his services to the Athens military regime. Before the putsch he belonged to those circles close to the throne which always had little faith in the completely free development of Greek democracy. Educated in Western Europe, highly cultivated, fluent in French, English and German, the tall old man made it amply clear that exercising his considerable diplomatic talents on behalf of the military dictatorship was not his prime concern. He felt himself to be an element of moderation among a band of rulers who came from a

completely different world than he himself, but whose inclination toward authoritarian methods was not far removed from his own.

Together with Papadopoulos, he saw his task as that of holding back the more extreme members of the junta and gradually liberalizing the government's rule—to whatever extent he felt the country could bear. There is no reason to doubt the honesty of his intentions. The only question is whether he may not have over-estimated his own influence. For he failed to bring either the king or his old political allies into the fold—and the Athens dictatorship became no gentler during his lifetime.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1895

PARIS—The Italian fleet has left British shores carrying away, we may be sure, many pleasant memories. Nothing, indeed, could have been more courteous and warm than the welcome they have received from their hosts. The program of festivities has been carried out without a hitch, and from the moment of arrival until the day of departure the sun has smiled on the southern visitors—no small matter of congratulation in a climate so capricious as that of England.

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1920

LOS ANGELES—Jack Johnson, the Negro pugilist, was arrested today when he voluntarily crossed the border into California from Tijuana, Mexico. He was brought here and held in \$10,000 bail on a charge of being a fugitive from justice following his conviction on a charge of violating the Mann White Slave Act. He was not produced and Johnson was lodged in the county jail. He said he was not forced to leave Lower California but wanted this matter settled.



"If You Really Intend Chucking Out an Object of Male Oppression, You Might Make It That Unspeakable Outfit You're Wearing!"

Advice and Dissent

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS (Undated).—I ran into Senator Jefferson in the Orly Bar and he asked if I'd read his speech. "Yes," I said. "It seems to me you fellows are getting pretty far into foreign policy. Do you want to take over the State Department and the White House?" "Might not be a bad idea," said the senator, gazing at his reflection in a cognac glass. "But it isn't that way at all, you know. Only advice and consent. And how are they gonna get our consent if they don't follow our advice?"

"Well, Senator," I remarked, "aren't you a dove on Vietnam and ABM and a hawk on Israel and Greece? To coin a phrase, that's square policy."

"It's what the people want," Senator Jefferson said. "One has to keep his ear to the ground. You expatriates don't understand. And I guess these days not all expatriates live overseas. Lots of them live in Washington."

"You mean Pennsylvania Avenue and Foggy Bottom?"

"You said it, I didn't." The senator eyed himself again in the cognac glass.

East Is East

"But what I don't understand—admittedly over here and far away—is how you can be both dove and hawk. How do you keep strong in Asia by being weak and how do you mind your own business by sticking your nose in other people's. Isn't there some contradiction somewhere?"

"That's not correct," said the senator. "We have no interest in Vietnam. Anyway, think of all the money we can save by pulling out. And by not building ABMs?" "Precisely. Now you get the point. Let's keep the dollar sound, not waste it in the jungle—or on the moon."

"Well, if that's the case, why do you want nonintervention in the Far East but intervention in

the Middle East? Because the votes are there?"

"Now that's unfair. Anyone can see by looking at a map that the Middle East is a vital American interest. Look at Suez. Look at oil."

"Sure. And I admire Israel enormously. But does Israel own the canal and the oilfields?" "You don't understand. We've got to intervene where our interests are. We're a great power."

"Except in East Asia."

"Well, you might put it that way."

"But how does Greece fit into this?"

The Difference

The senator looked at me as if I were an insect. "Listen. Are you kidding? The Greek government is fascist and we're against fascism. It's our moral duty to intervene."

"You mean the way we've intervened in Spain and Portugal?" "It's not the same. They've invented democracy in Greece. Kick the colonels out of NATO."

"Oh, I see. But if Greece is out of NATO how do you use the Sixth Fleet to back up Israel when war comes again?"

"I guess that's a risk you have to take when you're a great power with world commitments."

"Half the world?" "You might put it that way. Anyhow, the Sixth Fleet can support itself. And if it needs bases, there's always Italy."

"Or Gibraltar?"

"Or Gibraltar," the senator said. "But shouldn't the British give that up? You said in your speech that the age of imperialism had ended."

"That's right. Britain should get out."

"You mean give it back to France?"

"I guess that's it."

"Use a base in fascist Spain in-

stead of fascist Greece in order to back up our commitments near Greece?"

"Now you're trying to confuse things."

"Sorry. I am a bit confused. But anyway, if we get out of Vietnam to save money and avoid offending China, what will we have in Vietnam?"

"Obviously another Tito, this time in Southeast Asia. And Hanoi will be on our side—just like Belgrade."

"Oh, I hadn't realized Belgrade was our ally. Or that Hanoi was a row with Peking."

"You've got to plan for contingencies," said Senator Jefferson with a wise look.

"But if, in the Middle East, your tough policy brings us face to face with Moscow?"

"Stare 'em down. Stare 'em down. Make 'em blink."

"And if they don't blink?"

"But can't they clobber us back? And if they do, shouldn't we have some kind of ABM?"

"Now that's the trouble with you fellows in the press. Think you're strategists."

The Bruce Mission

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Apart from being a demon diplomat, Ambassador David Bruce has a common sense, a love of good living, and the finer arts. And a taste that ranges from the ponies at Longchamp to the statues at the Musée Rodin is apt to stand him in especially good stead as President Nixon's new chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

For most of the signs indicate that the Bruce mission is a more charade—an operation aimed more at silencing domestic critics of the war than at getting the talks moving.

First off, there is the matter of Ambassador Bruce's initiation into the job. Unlike his predecessors, Averell Harriman and Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador Bruce goes to the Paris job without detailed knowledge of the great, unspoken history known as the Vietnam problem. But he has been given only three days of Washington briefings—most of it eaten up by large meetings with the National Security Council and other high-level officials. And after that he makes a mad dash to the Vietnam war zone under the auspices of the same people that brought George Romney to make his famous crack about "brainwashing."

Then there is the question of staff. Unfamiliarity with Vietnam makes Ambassador Bruce heavily dependent upon his associates. In particular he will need a deputy ambassador and a military adviser wily in the ways of the Vietnam war, and determined to achieve a negotiated settlement.

The Staff

Philip Habib, the veteran of the peace talks who has recently been serving as top man in the Paris delegation, would make an admirable deputy. But Mr. Habib is leaving. And as replacements, the State Department has been putting two men well known as exponents of the hard-line policies favored by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. One is Samuel Berger, the present deputy to Ambassador Bunker in Saigon. Another is Martin Hertz, the former chief of the political section under Mr. Bunker.

As to the military adviser, the Pentagon has just named Lieutenant General Julian Ewell, the former commander of the 3rd Area Corps in Vietnam. Previously, as commander of the 5th Division, General Ewell was known as the Butcher of the Delta. He earned that name because of his emphasis on killing large numbers of the enemy—or those supposed to be the enemy. And that is not exactly the outlook that goes with a sympathetic approach to a political settlement.

A. SCOFF.

Bernard Levin

From London:

This government may have

written off Black Africa

as of no importance...

(and) aim to shake white

hands from the Zambezi

to the Cape.

LONDON.—There is something peculiarly depressing in the fact that the very first initiative taken by the new Conservative government since it took office a month ago is the announcement of its "intention" (details not yet decided) to resume arms sales to South Africa.

History will have something to say about a government which takes such a line; about the folly of any such decision, on its mere immediate ineptitude, on the dishonesty of its presentation (the government is maintaining that the South Africans want the munitions to help keep the Russians from controlling the Cape sea route, and even that no weapons capable of being used to enforce South Africa's racism will be supplied) but history will not be offering her version for some time—and there are one or two things that need saying earlier.

The first is that the initiative has come from the foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. This is no doubt, of course, that it is government policy as a whole, and that Mr. Heath is in full accord with the decision, but it is Sir Alec who has been the prime mover. Sir Alec has not even been able to refrain from mouthing the ritual observations about how much he "deplores apartheid." There is no reason, as a matter of fact, to believe that Sir Alec deplores apartheid in the least.

His visit to South Africa, when the Conservatives were in opposition, was turned, with his willing cooperation (it could not have been done without it), into a massive propaganda exercise for Vorster's vile regime, and on his return he was to be heard peddling the stalest and most frequently exploded clichés of the South Africa lobby.

Now Sir Alec is Mr. Heath's foreign secretary, and his South African boasts must be congratulating themselves on their correct assessment of their visitor and his attitude to them and their brutal racism. In fact, Vorster has let the cat out of the bag by announcing in Pretoria that a firm decision on arms has already been taken and that he has been told as much.

But the sheer indecency of resuming arms sales is not the most striking element in it. It will, of course, put into the hands of the Communists a weapon more powerful and effective than any rifle or dive-bomber that the South Africans can hope to get from Britain. Russian and Chinese penetration in Black Africa will be enormously aided by this evidence that the West is willing to arm the black men's oppressors.

In addition, it must greatly weaken Britain's position, and the position of those with whom Britain is allied, in the United Nations. And if Britain votes, as she clearly will, any Security Council resolution aimed at making the arms sanctions all-embracing and mandatory, Britain's influence and standing in the United Nations must be weakened still further. And the damage the decision has done to the Commonwealth should not be underestimated—Canada, for instance, has already threatened to pull out of the Commonwealth nations in opposition to the arms sales.

At this point in my narrative, it occurs to me, one question must be agitating many of my readers no little. If the sale of arms to South Africa will weaken Britain in the United Nations, damage the Commonwealth, assist the very thing it is supposedly designed to frustrate, and ensure that this country's once again branded as perfidious Albion, then how on earth can it even be seriously considered?

Short of getting inside Sir Alec's mind, which would be likely in any case to prove an unrewarding experience, there is no way of answering that for certain. But a shrewd suspicion arises, and will not be killed.

It is quite possible that the arms decision will signal a fundamental change in Conservative attitude to Africa. This government may have written off Black Africa as of no importance, decided that the white supremacy regimes of the south were going to survive the tide of Africanization, and come to the conclusion that the British interests demand that the character of those regimes be ignored in the furtherance of a policy which would aim to shake white hands from the Zambezi to the Cape.

Harold Macmillan, to his eternal credit, rejected such a policy. The "wind of change" speech made it clear that Britain was not prepared to shore up a southern racism against the tide of African nationalism. But ever since, under the relentless pressure of such primordial Tories of the far right as Lord Salisbury and of the growing number of younger adherents of such views within the ranks of the Tory party, together with the treacherous for of the South African and Rhodesian lobbies, Macmillan's policy has been steadily eroded. It may be that the Tories are now prepared to abandon the remnants of it entirely. If so, the arms decision would fit into the pattern, another strand in which is the deliberate downgrading of the level of British UN representation, and the final, conclusive decision will be a sellout to the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Over thirty years ago, when I was a young back-bench MP, Sir Alec Douglas-Home went as then prime minister's assistant to Munich, where he helped Chamberlain sell the Czechs to Hitler's return for "peace in our time." We did not get peace in our time. It may be that Sir Alec now leaves the future with white South Africa, and that we must therefore throw in our lot with the rulers. If so, his devotion to appeasement may turn out to be equally misplaced on this occasion.

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etailed Reply to Book

Vatican Denies Allegations
Of Vast Financial Holdings

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, July 21 (NYT).—The Vatican made an unusually forthright and caustic reply today to a widely published account about its wealth.

In an unsigned front-page article in its daily paper, L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican said that it was "a fantastic exaggeration" to claim that it held working capital of \$12.5 billion to \$13 billion.

The 1,800-word article—long and detailed, compared with other recent statements by the Roman Catholic Church about its finances—was largely devoted to refuting charges made by a journalist, Nino La Bella, in a book entitled "The Vatican Empire," originally published in the United States two years ago.

Now, in French, German and Italian translations, the book or extracts from it has been printed in several European periodicals, and the Observatore article begins by saying that the Vatican has been asked to clarify some of the published allegations.

No Reply Issued

Vatican observers, noting that no public reply to the book was issued after its American publication, speculated that the denial to La Bella was addressed particularly to the Vatican's own organization for dispensing such charity, the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, distributed \$50 million in 1968, according to the article.

As for working capital to pay the expenses of the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, the official newspaper confirmed that the Vatican received income from Italy under the 1929 Lateran treaties for pontifical lands that it lost. The cash payment was worth \$40 million at the time. An additional \$50 million was paid over in Italian 5-percent bonds.

Investments Denied

The article denied, however, that these or any other sums were ever used to buy shares in such Italian automobile manufacturers as Fiat, Alfa Romeo or in the cement company, Italcementi. The Vatican said its holdings in Italcementi, a gas distributor, and in Montedison and Viescosse, large Italian chemical companies, amount to less than 1 percent of the total stock and not to a majority, as alleged.

The article also said that the Vatican had no shares in the Italian insurance and construction companies. "The Holy See is not a majority shareholder in any company," the article said, "and its substantial holdings in the construction field, as for example in the Societa Generale Immobiliare, are now being liquidated."

Diversification Seen

The article also did not mention that this diversification is apparently being used to diversify Vatican holdings outside Italy. The sale of 15 million shares of Immobiliare stock, 10.5 percent of the total, to Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., announced here on June 24, is thought by many observers to have been a direct transfer of the Vatican's holdings and the beginning of a link between the Holy See and the giant American company.

The Observatore article also rejects reports that the Vatican controls seven of Italy's most important banks. It confirmed the existence of "normal" bank deposits in the United States and Switzerland but said nothing about reports that the Vatican's administration of the Vatican's finances, directed by the Most Rev. Paul Marengo, an American, recently established close links with Rothschild banking interests.

Peaceful Objectives

The prime minister said that his country's nuclear research program was directed entirely toward peaceful purposes.

He said that South Africa was prepared to subject its nuclear activities to a safeguards system, including inspection, subject to conditions.

As soon as the nature and scope of the safeguards system being developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency were known, Mr. Vorster added, South Africa would seriously consider accession to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

3 Countries in West

Mr. Vorster said that because of the enormous cost of uranium enrichment only the United States, Britain and France in the Western world had such plants now.

In view of South Africa's large deposits of uranium, one of the most important objectives of the research and development program of the Atomic Energy Board, which was launched in 1959 with the approval of the government, was to process South African uranium to

South African Scientists Find New Way to Enrich Uranium

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 21 (Reuters).—South African nuclear scientists have developed a new process for the enrichment of uranium, Prime Minister John Vorster announced yesterday.

He said that the South African Atomic Energy Board was building a pilot plant on the basis of the new process.

Mr. Vorster, speaking in the House of Assembly, declared that his government was prepared to collaborate in the exploitation of the process with any non-Communist country, subject to an agreement protecting South Africa's interests.

The prime minister did not go into details on the new process. But he called it unique in concept and said that he believed a large-scale uranium enrichment plant in South Africa would be competitive with existing plants in the West.

8 Railroad Cars

Burned as Reggio Violence Resumes

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, July 21 (AP).—Eight railroad cars were burned in continuing disorders here today. The city's archbishop asked police to free demonstrators arrested in a week of rioting.

This southern port city of 150,000 inhabitants has been in an uproar for nine days over the national government's decision to name Catanzaro as the capital of the Calabria region.

Fighting erupted again tonight, after a day of relative calm, when demonstrators tried to shut down a railroad station. Police arrived and were met by a hail of stones. They retaliated with tear gas.

In the fray, the eight railroad cars went up in flames. Twenty demonstrators were arrested and a dozen persons were injured, several of them policemen.

Meanwhile, more than 10,000 women marched silently through the city's center to indicate their solidarity with the demonstrators.

At one point, the Most Rev. Giovanni Ferri, archbishop of Reggio, joined the procession. At the central police station, the archbishop appealed for the release of those arrested so far.

In Rome, delegates of the four center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans—met to review the situation.

Officials of the Calabria region decided today to postpone a meeting of the regional assembly due to have been held tomorrow in Catanzaro, Reuters reported. The decision was described in a communiqué as a peaceful gesture.

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High. Low.	Div. In S	100s, First, High Low La	

[illegible]

Toronto Stock

[illegible][illegible]

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europe**



BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Inspection of the North-South hands on the diagrammed deal suggests that a part-score deal was sufficient, but the partnership climbed optimistically to game.

South's Roman opening bid of one heart, shown in the diagram, followed the accepted principle of bidding the shorter suit first with a two-suited hand. The bid was forcing, and North's response of one spade was negative--his possession of the spade suit was coincidental. South jumped to three clubs, showing a long club suit and a strong opening bid, and continued to three no-trump when North showed his spades.

West led the heart ten and South allowed East to win with the king. He played low again when the five was returned, and the spot cards were perverse for the defenders. If East had held a spot card higher than West's lowest he would have been able to hold the second trick and continue the suit. As it was, West had to overtake and could not continue the suit effectively. He did his best by shifting to a spade, and continued a spade when South played the ace and led a club.

South won West's spade continuation in dummy and discarded his heart jack. He continued clubs, conceding a trick to East's jack and making his contract when East proved to have no more spades.

If South had taken the first trick with the heart ace he could still have made the contract if he had discovered a rather tricky line of play: lead a low club, and refuse to win if West continues with a low heart.

NORTH
♠ K 7 5 4 2
♥ 8
♦ A 7 2
♣ 8 6 3

EAST
♠ J 3
♥ K 5 4
♦ 10 8 6 5 3
♣ J 7 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A
♥ A 13 2
♦ K Q 4
♣ A 10 8 5 2

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass
3♣ Pass 3♦ Pass
3NT Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ILEEX

MARFE

ANIZIN

TALFOA

YOUR **IS**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT A MOROCCAN SAID TO SOMEONE HE HADN'T SEEN IN YEARS

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK FORAY SAFARI ACCESS

Answer: This might be conspicuous in some underwear! —A STARFISH

BOOKS

MALTAVERNE
Un Adolescent d'Autrefois
By François Mauriac. Translated by Jean Stewart. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 195 pp. \$5.95.

A MAURIAC READER
By François Mauriac. Translated by Gerard Hopkins. Introduction by Wallace Fowlie. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 610 pp. \$7.95. Paperback, \$2.65.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

THE hero of "Maltaverne" is a rich young landowner, chafing under the domination of his powerful mother, the prospect of a marriage she has arranged ten years in his future, and the stuffy Catholicism of his provincial neighbors ("Loathe the religion they practice. All the same I cannot do without God.")

We are in the first decade of this century, and back again in the depressingly beautiful "Mauriac country" of pine forests and vineyards near Bordeaux, about which Alain Caïac in this book confides to his journal. "I cannot give up this land, these trees, this stream, the sky between the tops of the pine trees, those beloved giants, that scent of resin and marshland which—am I crazy?—is the very odor of despair."

Alain's rebellion takes the form of a very slight love affair with an unsuitable girl some years his senior who works in a Bordeaux bookshop and clearly sees the impossibility of his marrying her. "You're the property of your property," she tells him. Of the arranged marriage he dreams, she challenges him to "admit that there's a part of yourself that is your mother's accomplice and dreams of this abominable match, and that what you're frightened of is that accomplice-self."

A brutal incident decides Alain's future. One day he surprises a beautiful young girl bathing nude on his property, and learns only after she has fled into the woods to be raped and strangled by a sadist that she was the intended fiancée he had resisted having anything to do with. He learns from his mother that the dead child had adored him from a distance and that his mother's own motive in pushing the marriage was not a crudely materialistic desire to join two great estates, but was founded in a deep affection for the girl.

Alain belatedly realizes that he could have loved her too and will carry her memory, and his guilt for the rest of his life. He will go to Paris, he will become a writer and he will still be alive in 1970 trying to resolve the painful recollection of his youth, which was different from anyone else's, richer and yet bleaker than any other and, above all, lonelier.

"Un Adolescent d'Autrefois" appeared last year in France when François Mauriac was 84, after a period of 15 years in which he published no novels and was thought to have written his last. The fact of the book's existence is a marvel. The book itself is not. It is deftly and elegantly written, but a remote in impact and deftly in energy. It is difficult to see the novel's crucial event more than a blackboard diagram of the problem of evil.

Those who don't already know what a powerful novelist Mauriac was at his best, more than 40 years ago, should read "Maltaverne" but with the five novels included in "The Knot of Vipers" (1969), which I dutifully read 20 years ago on the assurance of a Catholic friend that it was Mauriac's masterpiece and that he deterred from further exploration for some years thereafter. Reread now, its "monstrous narrator's glowing accounts of his villainies and of his mysterious turn toward God" is as hollow as before.

However, two of the other "Gazettes" (1923) and "Desert of Love" (1928), are brilliant. The first is a tightly detailed, implausible study of domineering mother defeated by her son's obsessive devotion to the memory of his wife who he neglected when she was alive and whose death the mother helped bring about. It is a novel of horrifying, suspenseful energy.

"Desert of Love" is even better. In a famous, and very funny, review of "The Night, an Inferior Sign" (Thérèse Desqueyroux) he opened with an ominous author's note, "I wanted her to be a Christian one," and Paul Sartre rapped Mauriac for limiting the freedom of his characters by the godlike handedness with which he judged them and "molded out of fate." ("God is, but an artist. Neither is M. Mauriac.") In "Desert of Love" Mauriac commits all the violations of plot of view that creative writers, classes and Jean-Paul Sartre warned us against. He slips in and out of the minds of father and son and the mother and woman they love, and we are asked to believe that their unexamined infatuation determines the lives of both men during 15 years pass without seeing her. We reading, we don't know the exact observations since the air is charged. The novel's scene, the desolating, good-byes of father and son at a Paris railway station, is one of the most heartbreaking fiction.

Sartre and "Maltaverne" is the contrary, Mauriac is an artist, when he is at his best of astonishing power.

Mr. Clemons wrote this review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will Wet

ACROSS

1 Major Hoople's war
5 Shred
9 Crores
13 Thin
14 Copycat
15 Supports
17 Sharpen
18 Kind of review
19 Pacific island
20 Swiss city
22 Lawyer: Abbr.
24 Pixy
25 "see the Wizard...
26 Immediately
28 Agitates
29 John Wayne picture
30 dokey
31 Mapped
32 Mideast country: Abbr.
33 thing of every-
34 Santa
37 "Sit by and spin...
38 Command to a dog
39 Famed Babe

DOWN

1 Palindrome word
2 Relative of zounds
3 Polemic
4 Insect
5 Polo
6 Bright fish
7 Corn of Bulgaria
8 Money men
9 Needs

10 Arab's cloak
11 Between Cancer and Taurus
12 Mouth: Prefix
16 Nincompoops
21 Renounced the crown: Abbr.
23 Noxious fly
26 Fine horse
27 Weapons: Abbr.
28 Reine's husband
29 On battle
31 Darling in France
33 Biblical apostle
34 Item on millady's dresser
35 Frogmen, for example
36 Certain votes
37 — Chin, river
38 Covered with bristly hair
39 Old Spanish vessels
40 Ate (gorged oneself)
41 Theater sign
42 Carrie Chapman
43 Bewildered
46 Delivered
48 Bossy
50 Man's name
52 Container

EVERY WEDNESDAY
FIRST PRIZE: 26 Frs.

Singer's Tune Is a No-Hitter

By John Wiebusch

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—He y in a hospital bed ten weeks ago, looking up at a bottle that dripped yeerins into his veins.

He stood on the pitcher's mound at Dodger Stadium yesterday afternoon, staring out of the shadows, and there was ice water in his veins.

And then the shadows were long—and then it was over, and the doctor who treated the pitcher told only shake his head and say, "It is a miracle."

William Robert Singer, the 34-year-old, pitched a no-hitter against the Philadelphia Phillies last night after it was over, and the odds had won, 5-0, he said.

"I'm so happy I could cry. The tears are there."

So was the champagne, which was submerged in the ice water on the table with Bill Singer's right arm. It was his finest hour and the cork was popped and the wine was flowing the pitcher shook his head and sipped an ice tea.

It will be a year before Singer can drink champagne—or anything with alcohol. That is what happens when you have had hepatitis—that is, what you do when you are nursing a liver back to normal.

He began feeling weak in mid-April. Two weeks before, a teammate, Pete Mikkelson, was hospitalized with hepatitis. When the illness was diagnosed and the

worst fears of the Dodgers were realized, Singer was placed on the disabled list.

There were three weeks in the hospital and there were three more at home in Diamond Bar before he was given permission to pick up a baseball or run. It was three more weeks—until June 14—until he was placed back on the roster.

"It might have been more," said Singer. "It might have been a lot more had it not been for the treatment of Dr. Robert Woods. He guided me from the start. He was my schedule from day to day... and it is because of him that I am here today."

Said Dr. Woods: "Bill Singer is here today because he is Bill Singer. The therapy is only as good as the patient will make it."

The marvel about Singer's comeback began before his epic effort yesterday. The marvels began in the third start after he was reactivated, on June 23 in Atlanta, when Singer held the Braves without a hit until Clete Boyer singled with two out in the seventh, and they were there again, too, when he pitched a two-hitter against the Giants on July 5.

"I was just going out to pitch against the Phillies, he had five victories in six decisions since his return, and he laughed and said, 'I'm going to think everybody else is surprised that I've done so well, you should ask me. Honestly, I am absolutely amazed. But I believe in myself... and that's the way it has to be.'"

In the hysteria of the post-game locker room, he talked of how it had been and the thoughts that had run through his mind. He was asked when he first thought about the no-hitter and he said, "In the first inning." There was laughter, and he quickly added, "seriously, I guess it was in the fifth."

There were two other pitchers who sat on the bench and they began talking about it in the third inning. Claude Osteen said to Don Sutton, "It is perfect for it and the right man is out there. This is the day Billy No-No lives up to his name."

(Singer said he acquired the nickname from teammates after he pitched a seven-inning no-hitter for Spokane, a Dodger farm club, in 1965.)

The effort came very close to being total perfection. The only mistakes Singer made will show up in the defensive statistics.

Tuesday's Game

Reds 6, Cardinals 5—Pat Corrales, who seldom sees service, pitched a two-run single with two out in the seventh inning to lift Cincinnati to a 6-5 triumph over St. Louis.

Corrales, filling in for catcher Johnny Bench, lifted his hit to left field off Cardinal left-hander Steve Carlton to score Tony Perez and Clay Carroll and break a 4-4 tie.

Earlier, the Cardinals had capitalized on a streak of wildness by right-hander Wayne Simpson to build a 4-3 lead after four innings.

After giving a single to Dale Maxwell, Simpson walked Len Bieda and Richie Allen and was touched for a run-scoring single by Joe Torre. Joe Hagure and Jose Cardenal, then drew bases-full walks to force in runs and provide the Cardinals a 3-2 advantage.

Reds 4, Cardinals 3—Cincinnati swept a doubleheader over St. Louis, winning the first game, 4-3, on Bob Tolan's run-scoring single in the ninth and ending the second 4-0 on Lee May's and Alan Miller's home runs in the 10th off Bob Chappas, a former Manhattan League pitcher.

Braves 2, Cubs 1—Pitching the first time for Atlanta, Don Cardwell allowed only one hit as the Braves defeated Chicago in the rain-shortened second game of a twin bill, 6-1. They led the opener, 3-1, on Tommie Aaron's two-run homer in the ninth.

Padres 3, Expos 1—Pat Dobson scattered seven hits as San Diego beat Montreal, 3-1, at

Astros Win Pitcher-Change Battle

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A strange combination of circumstances cost the Pittsburgh Pirates games as they fell to the Houston Astros, 5-4, last night in 12 innings.

Bruce Dal Canton was the Pirates' pitcher at the start of the 12th, but he struck out Marty Martinez, who Jesus Alou singled and went to second on a wild pitch. Dal Canton then walked Jim Wynn intentionally and was replaced by Joe Gilmore.

Gilmore struck out Norm Miller, then left for Orlando Penna. Bob Watson was the first batter to face Gilmore and struck his first pitch or a single that ended the 4-4 tie and the game.

Back in the eighth, the Pirates had a chance to break the game open, but manager Harry Walker's pitching moves were too much for them, and all they could do was tie the game, 3-3.

Roberto Clemente opened the inning with a double, and Jim Ray relieved Denny Lemaster. Manny Sanguillen grounded out and when Willie Stargell came to bat for Bob Robertson, Jack Dillmore replaced Ray.

Stargell, however, singled Clemente home and when Al Oliver followed with another single, Fred Ridding came in to pitch and ended the threat, retiring Dave Cash on a grounder.

Denny Menke's run-scoring single put the Astros ahead, 4-3, in the eighth, but the Pirates led it again in the 9th on Marty Alou's run-producing single.

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